

A QUEER RULING.

The conviction of Chas. Beach by Judge Hoffman has been overruled by the U. S. Circuit Court of San Francisco. Some years ago Beach and many others in Humboldt county, California, secured title to large areas of valuable redwood timber by means of wholesale perjury and subornation of perjury. The General Land Office sent out an agent who, in 1885 and 1886 secured abundant evidence to send a score or two of these men to the State Prison. The prosecution was much hampered by the incompetency, or worse, of the federal prosecuting attorney; but finally Beach was convicted upon evidence admitting of no doubt and substantially uncontradicted. This conviction by the District Court has been reversed by the United States Circuit Court on the peculiar ground that the charge of Judge Hoffman was unduly severe against the defendant.

Neither Judge Hoffman nor any other judge could possibly have been too severe in any such case.

In future, judges in the lower court who deal with criminals should address them in a proper and respectful manner, as anything harsh will certainly result in a reversal of the case in the higher court.

BAD BUSINESS.

A number of people in Inyo, the leading taxpayers, have signed a petition to the Board of Supervisors asking that all further proceedings against Rough Elliott, a murderer, be dispensed with on the ground that it is useless to further prosecute, and that it costs too much.

All admit that the wretch was guilty of deliberate murder and ought to be hung, but they would rather save the money than see justice done.

This is a bad precedent to set and will only encourage lawless in Inyo.

The taxpayers should keep right on Elliott's trial and prosecute him until a jury is found that will not be fiddled by technicalities and convict him of the crime he has committed.

It is bad business to let murderers go free because it costs money to hang them.

Young Mr. Sawyer, the son of the presiding Joss of the United States Circuit Court, may have been entirely justified in stabbing a boatman, but it was unfortunate that he had his brass knuckles with him when he was searched at the police station. Gentlemen who habitually carry brass knuckles, stung-shots, sand-clubs and similar means of defense are at a disadvantage when they are called upon to prove their characters for peace and quietness in court.

COAST NEWS.

The Pacific Market was burned at Sacramento Thursday night. Loss \$15,000.

W. P. Wilson, a supposed rancher, was arrested near San Bernardino Thursday charged with being the head of a gang of thieves.

J. D. McCombs, recently convicted at Seattle for embezzling the city's Relief fund, has been sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

Dr. N. Ostrander, the oldest practicing physician in Washington State, has resigned from the Medical Board, refusing to sit with a body that had elected a homeopathic President and physio-medico Treasurer.

A man named Baker, who was in Shasta Thursday, reports unusual clouds of vapor or smoke issuing from Mount Shasta on the East. The information regarding the rising of the water at Soda Springs seems reliable. Cloudy weather prevents close observation.

The Myra Clarke Gaines suit in New Orleans has been settled, the plaintiff recovering half a million

SILVER IN THE HOUSE.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM BARTINE'S SPEECH.

Sound Arguments in Favor of Free Coinage.

The APPEAL this morning publishes further extracts from the speech made by the Hon. H. F. Bartine in favor of free coinage. Several days ago we published copious extracts, but his friends in this city insist that the extract did not do him justice and demand more. The portion of his speech published to-day will repay perusal and carry conviction to all who read it that the Republican party of this State sent a good fighter to wage war in behalf of justice to the white metal in the lower House.

Now, sir, I have said that the bill under consideration does not meet with my approval. I believe that the solution of this problem requires complete, absolute, and unqualified free coinage. It is absurd to expect one to maintain itself by the side of the other, when it is loaded with restrictions which tend to keep it down. To give us a half-way measure, and promise us free coinage when parity is reached, is about the same in principle as for a physician to prescribe a half dose of medicine for a sick patient, promising him a full dose when he is entirely well. This bill may bring silver to par; if so, it practically solves the question. But it may not have that effect, and if it fails, there is scarcely a doubt that our opponents would use it as an additional argument against us. They would say that "silver has been fairly tried and found wanting; let us now discard it entirely."

My great objection to the bill is the so-called "bullion redemption clause." I have never been able to see any merit in that provision. If I were a firm believer in the gold standard I might regard it with some favor. If I believe that our financial salvation depended upon maintaining the value of dollars at so high a figure as to render it almost impossible for a poor man to ever get one, this provision would certainly commend itself to my judgment. Its declared purpose is to "anchor these notes to gold." This carries with it the assumption that a dollar can possibly be a good dollar unless it be a gold one, or measured in gold.

From what I have already said, it will be clearly understood that this idea I most emphatically reject. We say that the demonetization of silver was wrong and that it ought to be completely restored. But in view of the diversity of opinion existing and the fact that there is an actual difference in value between the two metals, the great bulk of the silver men are willing to concede that the silver shall be taken by the Government at its gold valuation, and, as a further concession, they will consent to a limitation of the amount to be received, which shall operate as an effectual safeguard against an inundation from abroad which many seem to fear.

The silver men say that having made thus two concessions, nothing more can reasonably be asked. Here we have a Government of the richest and strongest nation that the world has ever seen; a Government that can control every dollar of the tangible wealth of the country too any legitimate public purpose. It purchases a limited amount of silver at its gold valuation. If that Government can not take some chances on maintaining the value of the money which it thus creates, without establishing a silver-bullion warehouse, it had better surrender its prerogative of controlling the money of the country.

This provision is wholly unnecessary as a preservative of national credit. These notes being legal tender, with all inducement to speculation withdrawn, probably very few of them would ever be presented for redemption, in which case they could be redeemed in gold. But suppose they could not. The silver bullion is all there in the Treasury, and if it fails to gravitate back to par it is an easy matter for Congress to authorize its coinage into dollars of such weight as will make them equivalent to gold. But it is said that this involves danger and that we should take cognizance of premonitory symptoms and guard against it at the threshold. Very well, show us the "premonitory symptoms." I am not able to see them. Every man is liable to be stricken with small-pox, but it would hardly be fair to say that every man shows premonitory symptoms of that dread disease. Our opponents ought to be fair. In view of the fact that they are not able to point to any country that ever has been injured by bimetallicism they ought to be willing to give us a chance to prove whether or not we are right. As long as they can deny to us that chance they keep the question in the domain of theory, and upon that basis they can continue the battle. But if we be given an opportunity and demonstrate the correctness of our argument they are then in position of defeated theorists; and their ambition does not run in that way.

When silver men object to this provision, they are instantly accused of desiring to place the country on a silver basis and flood it with "Cheap John" dollars. But, with singular consistency, in the very next breath they are charged with trying to force up the price of their bullion and to compel the Government to pay them 100 cents for silver which is now worth only 72.

The mental process by which the possibility is figured out, of the silver men raising their bullion to par and at the same time foisting a 72-cent dollar upon the people, it is a mystery which I have never yet been able to solve.

100 per cent. bullion and 72 per cent. dollars are about as directly opposed to each other as any two things that can be imagined.

But to recur to this provision. The avowed purpose of the bill is to restore silver to par. The direct tendency of this clause is the other way. The very act of withdrawing bullion, as here provided, would have the effect of depreciating its value.

The Secretary of the Treasury himself admits that such would be the effect, but he says that he thinks very little would be withdrawn; that is to say, the provision is a good one, if it be not acted upon, but the instant its machinery is set in motion it widens the gap between gold and silver, and the fundamental purpose of the entire plan fails. But it is asked, "What object is there in any man withdrawing bullion?" A sufficient answer is, that if there is no object in withdrawing bullion there is certainly no object in having the provision there.

But it is well for gentlemen to bear in mind that when this bill was originally framed it contained a provision allowing the Government to redeem the certificate in gold, for the sole purpose of preventing the withdrawal of bullion in a spirit of speculation—a distinct recognition of the possibility of such speculation under this provision. It may be that this danger is remote and exaggerated, but it is certainly within the range of possibility; and unless it can subserve some good purpose which will more than compensate for this danger, it ought to be stricken out. That good purpose has never been shown in a manner that in the slightest degree addresses itself to my intelligence.

The objection to this provision is not one of mere sentiment—it is one of principle. Every rock-rooted advocate of the gold standard is in favor of it; every bimetallicist is opposed to it. Every argument in its support, by whomsoever made, is based upon the theory that the gold standard must be maintained at all hazards. It is said that as long as the holder of these notes can go to the Treasury and get their gold value in silver bullion, we have a safe and reliable currency based upon gold.

Granted, by way of argument. Now suppose it be acted upon. In a season of panic, bullion is withdrawn in large quantities. Down goes the price. Bullion being cheaper, more and more people will want it thinking it will rally again, and they will profit thereby. Every ounce of bullion thus withdrawn from the Treasury forces the price still lower, and that previously withdrawn loses its equivalent with the notes for which it was exchanged. What becomes of this boasted security?

But let us go a step farther. Finally the bullion is all withdrawn, and there are still large amounts of notes outstanding. What then? Nothing out coin redemption remains, and in the mean time the value of silver has fallen, the Lord only knows how low. More notes are presented, and the holders decline to accept silver dollars. What sort of a monetary situation have we then? The gold standard has been upheld but what has become of silver? Discredited, disparaged, disgraced, its complete restoration indefinitely postponed; it has been made a monetary outcast. This is an extreme case which I have supposed, but it is one of the possibilities presented by which the result is reached as perfect as reasoning can be made.

It is argued very adroitly that our objection to having silver treated as a commodity is untenable, because both gold and silver are commodities now. True, they are commodities; but, unlike other commodities, they are endowed with monetary functions—silver partially, and gold completely. What we object to is the denial of privileges to silver that are accorded to gold. It is not a sentimental objection, but a most substantial one, materially affecting the relative values of the two metals. If you will give to us free coinage you may denounce silver a mere commodity to your heart's content without wounding our sensibilities in the least.

But this clause is intended to maintain the gold standard is fully shown by the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, with whom the plan originated. On page 50 he adverts to the fact that we are upon a gold basis absolutely, and states that the standard dollars are an "anomaly, and not an exception."

On page 62 (speaking of this plan) he says:

"If it be objected to on the ground that it will degrade silver from its position as money and reduce it to the level of a mere commodity, the reply is that silver bullion is now a mere commodity."

With all deference to the Secretary, I feel like saying, that this is a very unsatisfactory and irresponsible answer; because the fact that silver has been reduced to the grade of a mere commodity is the very gravamen of our complaint.

It is the identical thing which we are trying to change, and it might with just as much propriety be urged that when a man is sick we ought not to try to cure him, because he is sick. I wish to be entirely fair in my criticism of this bill. With this objectionable clause stricken out, it would be about as good as could be framed, short of a bill for straight free coinage. The limitation of the amount to be received, and its purchase at its gold value meet the two principal arguments against free coinage; while the ingrafting of full legal-tender quality upon the notes, with redemption in coin fully preserves the monetary status of silver, and thus obviates the main objection of the extreme silver men.

With this provision eliminated, and all opportunity for speculation removed, I believe that within reasonable time silver would rise to its former par the free-coinage clause would hold it there.

But under any circumstances my duty is clear. No measure can command my support as against free coin-

1861.

E. B. RAIL.

Carson

Nevada

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN.....

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

The Old Reliable House, where you can get Every thing you Want, and at Prices that will Make You Happy.

Hardware and shelf goods, windows, doors, blinds, crockery, glass ware, lamps and fixtures, table and pocket cutlery, stoves, tinware, redwood shingles, laths, chinaware, chandeliers, bar fixtures, fancy goods, silver and plated goods, nickel and plain agate ware, plain and stamped tinware, guns, pistols, powder, shot, cartridges, etc., bird cages, baskets, wood and willow ware, paints, oils, white lead, paint-brushes and brooms, castor oil and turpentine, fluid,

Benzine, coal oil, iron, steel, stone coal, twine, cord and wire, plows, reapers, mowers, binders, rakes, threshers, gas and water pipe, etc., sheet iron, galvanized wire, wagons, buggies, carts and buckboards, painted fence wire, galvanized fence wire, blasting powder, wedges and sledges, pumps, hose and faucets, belt-

ing and rubber goods.

AGENT FOR—Champion machines, Buckeye and other machines, Oliver's Chilled Plows and other plows, Eureka Hoes, Buck stoves, Medallion and Model ranges, Heath & Milligan Paints, Planet Jr. Horse Hoes, Cultivators and Seeders, and many other goods in my line. Will fill all special orders at low prices. Tinners and plumbers constantly on hand to do work on short notice.

NEW TO-DAY.

Proposals for Supplies FOR STATE ORPHANS HOME.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

The Board of Trustees of the State Orphan Home will receive sealed proposals for the following supplies (groceries and meats) for the time up to 1 o'clock P. M. June 26, 1890, for six months from July 1, 1890, to and including December 31, 1890.

All persons desiring to make proposals for furnishing said supplies or any part thereof will upon application to the Secretary of the Board, be furnished with a full statement of all supplies required, and all particulars pertaining thereto.

W. C. Dovey,

Secretary of the Board, Carson City, Nevada, June 23d 1890.

CARSON OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

FRIDAY, EVENING JUNE 27,

The Exact Original New York Cast.

In Wm. H. Gillett's Great Military Drama.

HELD By The ENEMY

Founded on Incidents of the Civil War.

FORWARD MARCH

Courage is Half the Battle

DUTY BEFORE LOVE.

ACT I.—Drawing-room in the McCrory Mansion. The special Guard.

ACT II.—A Casement in the Fort. A Court Martial.

ACT III.—Division Headquarters. Under Fire.

ACT IV.—The Military Hospital. Passing through the Lines.

ACT V.—Six Months Later. Drawing-Room of the McCrory Mansion. Held by the Enemy.

Notwithstanding the great expense of brinf this large company across the Continent, the following prices will be preail:

Gen Admission..... 1 00.
Back Seats..... 75.

A. LIVINGSTON.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the finest of

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Main street, Carson City, Nevada.

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Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you want for Constipation, Loss in Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

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DR. A. H. GRAY

The Painless Dentist.

Will open his parlors at the Arlington House for four days commencing Monday June 23rd to 26th.



Teeth Extracted Without Pain

BY MEANS OF

VITALIZED AIR.

Teeth Filled Without Pain.

This Testimonial is from Atty: General Alexander's mother of Reno. R. No. May 29, 1890.

I have several very bad roots extracted by Dr. Gray's Painless system and can say of a tooth felt a pain or bad effect whatever can be fully recommended Dr. Gray to all who are suffering with bad teeth. Mrs. H. H. Richmond.

Smoke the Celebrated

ESTRELLA



CIGAR

Manufactured by

E. H. GATO.

Factory No. 38,

KEY WEST.

SEE THAT No. 38

Is Stamped on the Bottom of Every Box.

ESBERG, BACHMAN & CO.

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Cal.

June 13 6m

GRAND DRAWING

OF THE

Lottery de la Beneficencia Publica

OF THE

STATE OF ZACATECAS, MEXICO.

A syndicate of capitalists have secured a concession for operating this

LOTTERY,

and will extend its business throughout the United States and British Columbia.

Below will be found a list of the prizes which will be drawn on

JUNE 25, 1890.

At Zacatecas, Mexico,

and continued monthly thereafter.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000.00

100,000 Tickets at \$1.00 each.

\$5.00; Tenths \$1.00; American Currency.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 PRIZE OF \$150,000 is..... \$150,000

1 PRIZE OF \$5,000 is..... 5,000

1 PRIZE OF \$2,000 is..... 2,000

3 PRIZES OF \$1,000 are..... 3,000

2 PRIZES OF \$500 are..... 1,000

10 PRIZES OF \$200 are..... 2,000

20 PRIZES OF \$100 are..... 2,000

200 PRIZES OF \$50 are..... 10,000

500 PRIZES OF \$20 are..... 10,000

APPROPRIATION PRIZES:

100 PRIZES OF \$1.00 are..... \$22,500

100 PRIZES OF .50 are..... 15,000

100 PRIZES OF .25 are..... 7,500

500 Terminal Prizes of 20 are..... 10,000

2492 \$524,950

Club Rates, 6 Tickets \$50.

Special Rates Arranged with Agents.

AGENTS WANTED

Every city in United States and British America.

The payment of prizes is guaranteed by a special deposit of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), with the State Government, and approved by Jesus Artega, Governor.

Drawings under the personal supervision of Lic. Hermilio Artega, who is appointed by the Government as Interventor.

Certify that with the State Treasurer all necessary guarantees are deposited, assuring full payment of all prizes of this drawing.

HERMILIO ARTEAGA, Interventor.

IMPORTANT.

Remittances must be either by New York Draft, Express or Registered Letter, American money. Collections can be made by Express Companies or Banks. Tickets sent direct to management will be paid by draft on New York, Montreal, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Francisco or City of Mexico. For further information address

JUAN FERRER, Manager, Zacatecas, Mexico.

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